**REMEMBER – USE THIS TO ASSIST YOUR OUTLINING NOT AS YOUR ONLY INFORMATION --- YOU STILL MUST READ AND OUTLINE THE CHAPTER BUT MAKE SURE YOU HAVE THIS INFORMATION!**

APUSH – McNamara

**Ch. 7-9 Study Guide**

With the election of 1800, the forging of a new national identity emerges, to a great extent, from Jefferson’s ideas, political conflict, and international turmoil. In this chapter you will see and try to understand the central problem of Jefferson and Madison as the struggle of two idealists forced to deal pragmatically with complex national and international issues. ***Chapter 8 highlights the theme of unity amidst diversity and begins to look at the “damnable institution” of slavery that is a great blight on the American conscience.*** The final chapter of this unit focuses on Jacksonian democracy. It is important for students to understand that while Jackson is trying to include all the people in his democracy, many people were still left of this mass participation.

**Chapter 7**

**The Rise of Cultural Nationalism (182-188)**

1. Why was education central to the Republican vision of America?
2. What effect did Republican ideology have on education in the United States?
3. How did education change/not change for women and other minorities?
4. Explain the cultural independence that Jeffersonian America sought.
5. What sorts of works by American authors were most influential and why?
6. How did the American Revolution affect traditional forms of religious practice?
7. What caused the Second Great Awakening?
8. Why were the Methodists, Baptists, and the Presbyterians so successful on the frontier?
9. What was the “message” and impact of the Second Great Awakening, and what impact did it have on women, African Americans, and Native Americans?

**Stirrings of Industrialism ( 188-194)**

1. What technological advances helped changed American ambivalence toward British industrialism?
2. What impact did Eli Whitney’s invention have on the North and South?
3. What effect did America’s transportation system have on industrialization?
4. What were the characteristics of American population growth and expansion in the years between 1790 and 1800?
5. How did the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain lead to and influence the industrial Revolution in America?
6. How did the industrial Revolution change societies in the US and the world?

**Jefferson the President (194-200)**

1. How was the pastime of “horseracing” bound by lines of class and race?
2. How and why did Jefferson attempt to minimize differences between the two political parties?
3. How was it at times that “Jefferson seemed to outdo the Federalists at their own work?”
4. What were the characteristics of the “spirit of democratic simplicity: that was the style set by Jefferson for his administration?
5. How did the Republican administration move toward dismantling the structure of the federal power that the Federalists had erected?
6. Why did Jefferson, despite his views on government spending, go to “war” with the Pasha of Tripoli? What was the outcome?
7. What were the roots of Jefferson’s conflicts with the federal court system, and how did the case of Marbury v. Madison fit into the controversy?

**Doubling the National Domain (200-204)**

1. How the negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase conducted and what were were the terms agreed on?
2. What were the reasons behind Jefferson’s reservations over the purchase and how was he able to reason these doubt away?
3. What was the reaction of the New England Federalists to the Purchase, and what was their plan to overcome its effects?

**Expansion and War ( 204-208)**

1. How did each belligerent nation attempt to prevent America from trading with the other, and why was one more successful than the other, and what was our response?
2. What was Jefferson’s response to the Chesapeake-Leopard affair, and why did he take this action?
3. What was the major issue standing between a compromise between Britain and America and why was the issue so crucial to both?
4. How did the Embargo Act affect the election of 1808, and what was the response of the new president to diplomatic problems that the Embargo had addressed?
5. What role did Native American religious leaders play in the events leading to the War of 1812?
6. Why did Americans want to gain control of Florida from the Spanish? Were the attempts successful?
7. What effect did the Hartford Convention have on the Federalist Party?

**Chapter 8**

**A Growing Economy (218-221)**

1. Who were the leading exponents of the “national” over the “local or sectional” point of view that rose after the war? What factors contributed to the development of this attitude?
2. What were the programs proposed by “nationalists” to deal with the problems of currency and credit, “infant industries”, and transportation?
3. What was the “internal improvements bill?” How did it fit the nationalist’ program, and what happened to it?

**Expanding Westward (pg 221-225)**

1. What were the general characteristics of the westward movement after the War of 1812 and what geographical factors affected the decisions of where to settle?
2. How did the advance of the southern frontier differ from the advance of settlement in the North?
3. Describe the trade that developed between the western regions of North America and the United States early in the 19th century?

**The Era of Good Feeling (225-227)**

1. Why were the leaders of New England disturbed at the nomination and election of James Monroe for President, and what did Monroe do to calm these fears?
2. Why did the US want to annex Florida? How did the Adams-Onis negotiations resolve the issue?
3. What were the causes of the Panic of 1819? What political and economic issues did the Panic raise?

**Sectionalism and Nationalism (pg 227-231)**

1. What was the Missouri Compromise?
2. What was the net effect of the opinions delivered by the Marshall court? How did these opinions reflect John Marshall’s philosophy of government?
3. Who led the opposition to the Marshall court and what was the position they took in denouncing it?
4. How did the case of Cohns v. Virginia answer these critics?
5. What was the long range significance of the case of Gibbons v. Ogden?
6. How were the nationalist inclinations of the Marshall court evident in decisions concerning Indians?

**The Revival of Opposition (231-233)**

1. Why was the caucus system viewed with such disdain before the election of 1824?
2. Who were the candidates in the election of 1824 and their platforms?
3. What was the outcome of the election of 1824? What part did Henry Clay play in this?
4. What was the “Corrupt Bargain?”
5. What did John Quincy Adams plan to accomplish during his presidency? What role was the federal government to play in these plans? Was he successful?
6. What were the tariff debates of 1827 and 1828and why was it that few people were pleased with the results?
7. How had Andrew Jackson’s supporters prepared for the election of 1828? What were the issues in the campaign?
8. Who were the National Republicans? What programs did they support?

**Chapter 9**

**The Rise of Mass Politics (pg 236-240)**

1. What were the general characteristics of Jacksonian Democracy, its philosophy and its practice?
2. What was the spoils system?
3. What other menas did he use to bring people into the political process?
4. What role did social rank and occupation play in growing democratization of American politics?
5. What was reaction by Northerner?
6. What groups excluded from widening political opportunity and why?

Our Federal Union (pgs 240-244)

1. What was dilemma faced by John Calhouns and what factors gave rise to it?
2. What arguments did Calhoun raise and what did he really hope his theory of nullification would accomplish?
3. What was the kitchen cabinet and why did it come into existence?
4. What was the Eaton Affair/
5. How did the Webster-Hayne debate fit into the cotnreverys between Jackson and Calhoun?
6. What were the major arguments advanced at this debate?
7. What was Jackson’s reaction to South Carolina’s attempt at nullification?
8. How did his action in this case correspond with his action in the case of Cherokee removal?

The Removal of the Indians (244-248)

1. What was the program inherited by Jackson designed to deal with Inidans who lived east of the Mississippi? What happened with the Cherokees?
2. Explain the Supreme Court’s decision regarding the Inidans tribe and Jackson’s response.
3. **How did Jackson’s action in the matter of the Cherokee removal correspond to his views on the role of the president and on the issue of state’s rights?**

Jackson and the Bank War (248-251)

1. What was Jackson’s opinion of the Bank of the US and what factors contributed to his view?
2. How did Jackson respond to the efforst to recharter the Bank?
3. How did the supportesr of the bank respond to Jackson’s actions? What did Biddle do? What was the results?
4. How does Taney’s Supreme Corut differen from Marshall’s Supreme Court?

The Changing Face of American Politics (251-258)

1. How did party philosophy of Whigs differe from Democrats?
2. Who were Whigs Leaders, and how do they sow variety of opinions that existed within party?
3. What was Whig strategy in election of 1846?
4. What was general condition of American economy in 1836?
5. What was the most pressing problem that Congress and the administration faced between 1835 and 1837 and how did they propose to solved it?
6. What caused the Panic of 1837?
7. Why did Whigs pick Henry Harrison and president candidate in 1840? How did this campaing set a new pattern for president contests?
8. What was the legislative program that Clay and the leading Whigs hoped to institute under Tyler? On what parts did Tyler agree and disagree?
9. What was the split between Tyler and Clay?
10. What was the accomplishments of Whig diplomacy?
11. How have historians differed over the nature of Jacksonian democracy? (pg 238-239)
12. How did the advent of the penny press reflect the social, technological, and cultural changes taking place in American during the 1820s and 1830s.